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FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Prisoners & Truce

Exchange Starts, New Parley Set. The Allies & Communists proceeded on schedule this week with a program pointing toward a cease-fire in Korea.

An exchange of sick & injured prisoners went forward with daily trades of 500 Communists for 100 Allies. The armistice teams prepared meanwhile to meet again on Apr. 25 and resume a conference broken off 6½ months ago.

The exchange of disabled prisoners was carried out smoothly in Panmunjom, but stories told by Allied returnees aroused American anger & distrust of the Reds. Some of the men brought back accounts of a North Korean "death march" inflicted on Allied captives in 1951. They also said there were seriously ailing prisoners in Red camps who, insofar as they knew, were not being returned although their disabilities made them eligible.

Accord on New Truce Talks. Liaison officers met in Panmunjom Apr. 18 and reached an agreement that the main truce teams would go back into session Apr. 25. They had not met since Oct. 8, 1952, when they reached an impasse over forced repatriation of war prisoners.

Allied views on resuming the cease-fire talks were conveyed to the Reds Apr. 17 in a letter from U.S. Lt. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., UN truce team chief, to North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il, his Communist opposite number. Harrison's letter said:

- The Red suggestion that POWs unwilling to go home be placed in neutral custody was "reasonable & constructive and could lead to a prompt resolution" of the issue.
- The neutral should be "a nation such as Switzerland, traditionally recognized as appropriate" in such matters.
- "In the interest of practicality" the neutral custodian should take charge of POWs in Korea. They should not have to be sent to the neutral country.
- There should be a 60-day period during which the interned prisoners could be questioned by all concerned about their willingness to be sent home. After 60 days the neutral custodian would "make arrangements for peaceable disposition" of those still in its custody.[1]

Warning on New Deadlock. Harrison's letter contained this warning against new issues being raised in the revived truce talks: "Unless meetings of full delegations indicate that an acceptable agreement will be reached in a reasonable time, it will be advisable to recess meetings again." North Korean Maj. Gen. Lee Sang Cho was said to have denounced this statement in the liaison meeting Apr. 18. He told Rear Adm. John C. Daniel, the Allied liaison chief, that the Reds expected the eventual return of all prisoners, had merely made a "concession" on temporary neutral custody to revive the truce talks.[2]

Unanimous UN Encouragement. A rare unanimity prevailed in the UN Gen. Assembly when it passed a Brazilian resolution expressing hope that "the further negotiations at Panmunjom will result in achieving an early armistice in Korea." Vote was 60-0 in the Political Committee Apr. 16 and in the full Assembly Apr. 18. Western, Communist & "neutral" delegations agreed that truce negotiations should remain in Panmunjom for the present and not be transferred to the UN in New York.[3]

1—see p. 113C, 114B-C 2—see pp. 114B, 106D 3—see pp. 114B, 98D 4—see p. 106K 5—see pp. 122D, 113F-H 6—see map p. 113 (See Index Sections of this & previous volumes of FACTS ON FILE for other references to persons & subjects mentioned in News Section)

Week in Headlines

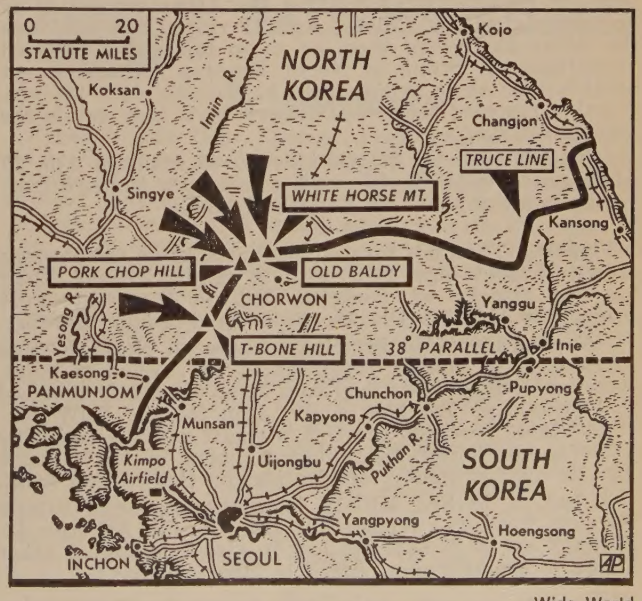
International. *Trade of disabled POWs began, truce talks set in Korea; UN returnees told of atrocities.*
Eisenhower laid down program for Reds to meet in establishing world peace, raising living standards.
Reds pushed invasion of Laos in Indo-China.
Regimes won elections in South Africa & Japan, lost in Denmark; Pakistan installed new Premier.

United States. *House voted to drop public housing program as part of heavy cut in Govt. spending.*
Communist Party ordered to register as arm of USSR.
Treas. Secy. Humphrey said peace would not cause business depression.
Astin's ouster as Bureau of Standards chief revoked.

Exchanges Begin. The exchange of prisoners deemed too ill or disabled to fight again was started Apr. 20 in Panmunjom. It was to proceed until the Reds had handed over about 600 Allied men at a rate of 100 a day, the UN about 6,000 Reds in daily lots of 500. Each side had a hospital & processing camp at the exchange site.[4] The returning Americans & other non-Koreans were flown to Tokyo a few hours after they were freed.

The Communists returned 51 South Koreans, 30 Americans, 12 Britons, 3 Turks and a Canadian, a South African, a Greek & a Filipino Apr. 20; 50 South Koreans, 35 Americans, 12 Britons & 3 Turks Apr. 21; 100 South Koreans Apr. 22; 75 South Koreans, 14 Americans, 6 Colombians, 5 Australians Apr. 23. The Allies released about 150 Chinese & 350 North Korean Reds a day.[5]

Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, personally greeted the first UN returnees Apr. 20. (First American exchanged: German-born Army Pvt. Carl W. Kirchenhausen, 27, of New York & Atlantic City.) Only a few of the returnees on either side were litter cases.



Wide World

KOREAN FRONT (heavy line) where fighting centered around strategic hills would become truce line under terms already reached. Talks were to resume Apr. 25 on remaining issue blocking truce: fate of prisoners of war.[6]

There were expressions of joy but little time for outbursts of emotion as the returning Allied men were rushed through processing in Panmunjom so they could be flown immediately to Tokio on the first leg of their trips home.[1]

Tell of Red Mistreatment. The exchanged Allied POWs told of varying kinds of treatment at the hands of the Reds. Some had no complaints; others said they were inadequately cared for and forced to undergo schooling in the Communist political line. Some said their treatment improved after armistice talks began in July, 1951, and varied according to whether the talks were making progress or bogging down.

'Death March' Revealed. Several UN returnees brought back first reports of a cruel forced march in which the Reds drove POWs northward from the Pyongyang area in Aug.-Sept. 1951. Sgt. Orville Mullins of Covington, Ky., said Apr. 21 that only he & 60 others, out of 161 men who began the march, survived the 45- or 50-day ordeal. Allied press interviews with returnees indicated Apr. 23 that at least 1,500 POWs may have been murdered or died from ill treatment while in the hands of the Reds. Chairman Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Com. said Apr. 22 he had been assured by State & Defense Dept. officials that they would compile data on Red atrocities for war crimes trials that might grow out of the Korean war. Chairman Dewey Short (R., Mo.) of the House Armed Services Com. said new truce talks should be delayed until the Reds permitted international inspection of their prison camps. (UN camps were open to Intl. Red Cross representatives.)

Doubt All Eligibles Returned. Several American soldiers freed Apr. 20 also said North Korean POW camps contained Allied prisoners in worse condition than those being exchanged. These reports raised doubts among Allied officials as to the Reds' good faith in returning all prisoners who would not be expected to be able to fight again.

The Allies also noted that none of the returnees were men captured during the early part of the war in 1950, when many mass killings of POWs were charged to the North Koreans. The Communists were said to have informed the UN in a liaison meeting Apr. 23 that it would add to its original list of 605 Allied returnees but the additions would be men captured recently.[2]

Reds Charge Mistreatment. Red broadcasts from China & North Korea beginning Apr. 20 also accused the UN of having inflicted horrors on POWs. They spoke of the emaciated condition of Red returnees and brutalities in UN prison camps. Reds en route to the exchange had indulged in demonstrations that the Allies recognized as propaganda actions. Chinese Apr. 19 ripped new uniforms the Allies had given them so as to take on a tattered appearance. A group of North Koreans refused to eat breakfast on their prison train in Munsan Apr. 20, presumably reported they were hungry when they got to the Communist side.

(The UN reported 4 Reds killed & 45 wounded Apr. 17 when guards replied with gunfire to a rock barrage from POWs in a compound on Yongcho Island.)[3]

Fighting. The Reds pressed local attacks on the western & central fronts Apr. 17-20 without gaining ground. Their heaviest attacks—at Porkchop Hill in the west—were stopped by U.S. 7th Div. troops in hand-to-hand fighting.

UN planes avoided bombing attacks on North Korean roads used to convoy prisoners to the exchange point. However, B-29s made a raid Apr. 21 on a recently-repaired Red airfield at Taechon, a rest stop for the POW convoys. Planes based on the U.S. aircraft carriers *Oriskany & Princeton* joined AF fighter-bombers in heavy raids Apr. 21 against enemy fortifications on the western front.

A bag of 18 Red MIG-15 jet planes in aerial battles the past week was reported by the U.S. 5th AF Apr. 18. It listed one U.S. Sabrejet lost in direct combat, 3 other planes to enemy ground fire, 6 to other causes.[4]

3 to 5 Red planes circled over Inchon port & Kimpo airfield west of Seoul the night of Apr. 19 and dropped flares but no bombs. The U.S. destroyer *James F. Kyes* was damaged by Communist shore batteries while raiding the northeastern port of Wonsan Apr. 20.[5]

2 New ROK Divisions. The activation of 2 more South Korean Army divisions was announced by Gen. Clark Apr. 19. This brought combat strength of the ROK Army to 16 divisions of 14,000 troops each (total 225,000), and the ROK Defense Ministry said its forces were now in position to man 85% of the present Korean front (155 mi. long). South Korean forces totaled about 650,000 persons, including engineers and other support & service units.[6]

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Reds Advance in Laos. Fighting began Apr. 22 on the Plaine des Jarres where French Union forces were massed for defense of Luangprabang, capital of Laos. 3 Viet Minh columns were advancing into the kingdom from northern Viet Nam. One of the Red-led rebel forces captured Xiengkhouang, the major Laotian fortress town (200 mi. southwest of Hanoi), Apr. 20 while another moved southward from Samneua and the 3d invaded Laos from the extreme north. Laos appealed informally to UN countries Apr. 15 for aid against the invasion and the U.S. State Dept. said Apr. 17 it was studying "more effective" American aid.

Meanwhile King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia, who had been on a tour of Canada & the U.S. after visiting France, left for home from San Francisco by plane Apr. 21 to deal with the Viet Minh threat to his state.[7]

UN Asks Chinese Leave Burma. The UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York voted 58-0 Apr. 22 for a resolution asking that refugee Chinese Nationalists stop fighting in Burma and either leave the country or submit to internment. The U.S. & Nationalist China both said during debate on the question that they were trying to persuade the offending force to give up its Burmese campaign. China & Burma abstained on the resolution which all other UN members indorsed.[8]

PEACE OFFENSIVE

Eisenhower Plan

Asks Reds for Deeds, 'War on Need.' Pres. Eisenhower spelled out Apr. 16 a specific series of peaceful acts by which Russia could help deliver the world from an era of "fear & force." The diversion of world resources from an armaments race to "total war . . . upon the brute force of poverty & need" hinged upon "deeds," not "mere rhetoric," from the Kremlin, he declared.

The President's statement was painstakingly prepared as a major declaration of foreign policy and an answer to the so-called Soviet "peace offensive." It attracted warm bipartisan support in the U.S. and was hailed in many other countries as a stroke that "seized the initiative" on the peace front. The President flew to Washington from vacation in Augusta, Ga. to deliver the message before the American Society of Newspaper Editors. High-level members of his administration were prepared to follow it up in the coming weeks with statements & actions underscoring the President's peace doctrine.

Gen. Eisenhower said Russia had prevented the world from finding true peace after World War II, had forced it instead into a situation in which "the worst to be feared" was atomic war and "the best" possible life was one of "perpetual fear & tension." But the Soviet regime had "a precious opportunity to awaken, with the rest of the world, to the point of peril reached, and to help turn the tide of history. Will it do this?"

What Soviets Must Do

The President challenged the Kremlin to agree to:

An "honorable armistice" in Korea leading to "free" elections in a united Korea"; "an end to the direct & indirect attacks upon the security of Indo-China & Malaya"; "a treaty with Austria which will free that country

1—see p. 113J 2—see p. 106F 3—see pp. 113K, 114H 4—see p. 114F
5—see p. 114H 6—see pp. 66D, 34P 7—see p. 114K 8—see p. 115A

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from economic exploitation & from occupation by foreign troops"; "a broader European community, conducive to the free movement of persons, of trade & of ideas," the community to include "a free & united Germany, with a government based upon free & secret ballot"; "full independence of the East European nations."

Concurrently, said the President, the world should proceed with step-by-step disarmament—first the limitation in quantity or ratio of all national armed forces, then restrictions on use of strategic materials for military purposes, international control of atomic energy, limitation or prohibition of other "weapons of great destructiveness," and enforcement of arms limitations with "a practical system of inspection under the UN."

These steps, he declared, could free "the energies, the resources & the imagination of all peaceful nations" to wage "total war . . . upon the brute forces of poverty & need." "I know of only one question upon which progress waits. . . . What is the Soviet Union ready to do?"

The President warned Moscow that the free world was "capable of inflicting instant & terrible punishment upon any aggressor" and would "remain armed, strong & ready for any risk of war." But he said the U.S. would "welcome every honest act of peace" and "reaffirm, with the most concrete evidence, our readiness to help build a world in which all peoples can be productive & prosperous."[1]

The speech was broadcast to the world & translated into 45 foreign languages by the Voice of America.

Reaction. Congressional approval of the speech was signified by these comments: Senate GOP Policy Com. Chrmn. William F. Knowland (Calif.) said it upheld "a just peace" in Korea and served notice there would be "no more Munichs"; Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) said it contained "no new solution" but was "timely," might do "a great deal of good"; Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), anti-Administration independent, was "thrilled by the speech . . . I stand behind the President." Democratic Party leader Adlai E. Stevenson, in Singapore on a world tour, called it "an admirable . . . expression of the American position."

British Prime Min. Winston Churchill & many other West European leaders lauded the speech. Churchill, speaking in Glasgow Apr. 17, called it a "massive & magnificent statement." He also told Commons in London Apr. 20 he hoped for an eventual meeting of leaders of "some of the principal powers" at odds in the Cold War. The speech was praised by the Yugoslav press but many Indian papers expressed suspicion that American plans for Southeast Asia would uphold colonialism.[2]

The Moscow press took issue with the President's placing of blame on the USSR for world tension, but Soviet papers published the speech with little criticism Apr. 18 and stressed its conciliatory parts.[3]

Dulles & Taft. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, addressing the ASNE Apr. 18, said the President had seized upon an opportunity to launch a "true peace offensive." Soviet leaders, Dulles asserted, had "shifted from an offensive to a defensive mood" since Stalin's death "but we cannot yet tell whether this represents a basic change, or merely a tactical shift. He called for major Russian "deeds" to "end a black chapter of distrust & open a bright new chapter of peace & goodwill."

Senate Republican leader Robert A. Taft said Apr. 19 he thought efforts should be made to "settle all the questions of the Far East (including a Korean armistice) in one bite." But Dulles, holding a news conference Apr. 20 before leaving for a NATO Council meeting in Paris, said a Korean truce must be the first step toward a general Far Eastern settlement.[4]

Humphrey vs. Fear of Peace. Peace in Korea & reduction of Government spending would not mean economic collapse, Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey assured members of the AP at a luncheon in New York Apr. 20.

"There is no reason to fear peace; we are not headed for a depression" regardless of "whether we have an armistice, a real peace or continue to develop a proper balanced posture of defense," Humphrey said. He foresaw "readjustments" but insisted that U.S. "resources" & "resourcefulness" could avert depression "unless we ourselves . . . fail to . . . avoid the excesses of speculative boom."

Humphrey denounced previous administrations for "unhealthy policies that induced inflation, depreciated our currency . . . threatened to exhaust our credit," brought high taxes & a big public debt and cut the dollar's value "to approximately 50¢." These "accumulations . . . cannot be removed in 90 days" but were "not yet beyond our powers of control" and "over a period of time . . . need give us no fear." He predicted that "real & early progress" could be made toward controlling Govt. expenditures and balancing them with income although this too "cannot be done in a minute." "Even an actual truce" would not bring a quick halt to defense spending since "we have a big program to complete" to assure permanent U.S. defense.

Humphrey hinted at "relief from present taxation" but said "taxes should not be reduced until expenses are under control." "If we return to the citizens . . . the savings we make in Govt. expenses the people will have the money to spend for themselves in their own way what the Govt. has been spending—or wasting—for them." He urged "radical revision of our tax system to better provide the incentives for the creation of more jobs . . . and for the making of more, better & cheaper goods. . . ."[5]

Germany. The East German Parliament announced Apr. 19 it had sent an appeal to the British House of Commons asking that British MPs press for an immediate Big 4 conference on "reunification of Germany, democratization of its institutions and the rendering of practical help to the German people in the founding of a true & enduring policy of peace." The appeal was delivered Apr. 11 by a delegation of East German MPs who called at British Hq. in West Berlin.[6]

West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer returned to Hamburg Apr. 19 after a 2-week trip to the U.S. & Canada that he termed "a complete success for Germany." Pres. Eisenhower announced Apr. 17 an end to seizures of German-owned property in the U.S.[7]

Big 4 air-safety delegates met in Berlin Apr. 18 on a Soviet plan to merge the 3 Western air corridors to Berlin, creating one funnel-shaped corridor from the British zone 65 mi. across at its widest point.[8]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Justice Dept. Change. Pres. Eisenhower submitted to Congress Apr. 20 a proposal to make the Deputy Attorney General rather than the Solicitor General the Justice Dept.'s 2d ranking officer. The President's 4th reorganization plan, it would also eliminate the office of Asst. Atty. General in charge of the Customs Division and create a new post of Asst. Atty General, giving the Justice Dept. 8 Asst. Attorneys General.[9]

Mrs. Hobby Joins Cabinet. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, 48, was sworn in Apr. 11 as the nation's first Secy. of Health, Education & Welfare. Pres. Eisenhower had formally nominated her Apr. 2. She was confirmed by the Senate unanimously Apr. 10.[10] She became the 10th member of the Cabinet, the 2d woman in U.S. history to hold Cabinet rank. (The nation's first woman Cabinet officer, Frances Perkins, 70, Labor Secy. under FDR, resigned effective Apr. 10 as a U.S. Civil Service Comm. member.)[11] Mrs. Hobby Apr. 14 appointed Mrs. Jane Morrow Spaulding of Charleston, W. Va. as her assistant. Mrs. Spaulding, executive board member & finance chairman of the Natl. Assn. of Colored Women, succeeded Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman.

Leadership Attacked, Defended. Ex-Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas, Republican nominee for President in 1936, charged in Topeka Apr. 10 that the Eisenhower Admin. had "bungled" most major political issues of its first 3 months in office. Pres. Eisenhower had displayed "ineptitude" in handling Republican Party affairs and his Cab-

1—see pp. 114D, 105G 2—see p. 105F 3—see p. 114E 4—see p. 114D
5—see pp. 116A, 44D 6—see p. 99P 7—see p. 115B 8—see p. 107L
9—see Vol. X, 164L, 83E 10—see pp. 108H, J, 83E 11—see Vol. XII, 71J

inet was "unpleasantly reminiscent" of ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover's, Landon said.

Hoover said in Cleveland Apr. 12 that Gen. Eisenhower was "doing a marvelous job" as President and making "remarkable progress" toward sound government. (Hoover urged the Govt. Apr. 11 to "get out of the business of generating & distributing power." He proposed 3 "first steps" by which Congress could "rescue free men from this variety of creeping socialism": [1] stop providing money for plants "solely for power"; [2] stop appropriating money for multi-purpose projects "unless the electric power is first leased" to private enterprise, cities, states or state-run regional authorities; [3] join with the President in forming a commission "on this whole federal venture."

Scored on Roberts. Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D., W. Va.) attacked Pres. Eisenhower in a Senate speech Apr. 15 for failing to "censure" C. Wesley Roberts, who quit under fire as GOP Natl. Chairman, despite the President's campaign promises to denounce evil wherever he found it. Neely said Democrats had not made political capital of the Roberts case and he was discussing it only because "the press has treated it with profound silence." Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.), defending Gen. Eisenhower, said that when the Democrats were in power they had done nothing against Alger Hiss until years after they had heard him accused of pro-communism.[1]

Other Personnel Action. Appointments & nominations:

Apr. 1. Presiding Judge Stanley N. Barnes, 53, of California Superior Court in Los Angeles as Asst. Atty. in charge of Justice Dept.'s Anti-Trust Div.* . . . Jas. A. Mitchell as deputy to Asst. Defense Secy. John A. Hannah. (Mitchell resigned Apr. 1 as a Civil Service Comm. member). . . . Geo. M. Moore of the Sen. Civil Service Com. staff to replace Mitchell on the Civil Service Comm.† . . . **Apr. 2.** Kenton R. Cravens, 48, St. Louis banker, as RFC Administrator‡ (he succeeded Harry A. McDonald whose resignation was accepted Apr. 1). . . . Ex-Rep. Jos. E. Talbot (R., Conn.) as a Tariff Comm. member.§ . . . **Apr. 6.** Jas. P. Mitchell, 52, N.Y. dept. store executive, & John Slezak, 56, pres. of Turner Brass Works (Sycamore, Ill.), as Asst. Army Secretaries. . . . **Apr. 7.** Felix Edgar Wormser of Larchmont, N.Y., vice pres. of St. Joseph Lead Co., as Asst. Interior Secy. in charge of mineral resources.* . . . Guy O. Hollyday, 60, pres. of Title Guarantee Co. of Baltimore, as Fed. Housing Admin. commissioner.‡ . . . **Apr. 10.** Ex-Budget Dir. Frederick J. Lawton as Civil Service Comm. member.¶ . . . Ex-Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) & ex-Gov. Thos. J Herbert (R., O.) as members of Subversive Activities Control Board. . . . AF Lt. Gen. Chas. P. Cabell as deputy dir. of Central Intelligence Agency.** . . . Frank A. Southard Jr. of Ithaca, N.Y. (reappointment) to 2-yr. term as U.S. Exec. Director of Intl. Monetary Fund. . . . **Apr. 13.** Ralph H. Demmler, Pittsburgh lawyer, as $15,000-a-yr. SEC member. . . . Jerome K. Kuykendall of Olympia, Wash. as $15,000-a-yr. FPC member. . . . **Apr. 17.** Edmund F. Mansure, Chicago GOP leader & board chrmn. of E. M. Mansure & Co. (upholstery supply mfr.), as administrator of Gen. Services Admin. . . . Norman Ross Abrams, 56, of Maplewood, N.J., Congoleum-Nairn vice pres., as Asst. Postmaster General. . . . Geo. Wadsworth, ex-Amb. to Turkey & to Iraq, as Amb. to Czechoslovakia. . . . Ex-Asst. State Secy. Jack K. McFall, 47, as Min. to Finland. . . . FCC member Rosel H. Hyde, 53, to succeed Paul A. Walker as FCC chrmn. (Walker continued as an FCC member). . . . **Apr. 20.** Rowland R. Hughes, 57, vice pres. of Natl. City Bank of N.Y., as Asst. Budget Director.

Also confirmed by the Senate:

Apr. 2. Wm. Howard Taft 3d, 37, as Amb. to Ireland (he was sworn in Apr. 9 as the U.S.' youngest Ambassador); John M. Allison as Amb. to Japan; John R. Lewis as Asst. AF Secy.; Glen E. Edgerton as Export-Import Bank director; John C. Doerfer as FCC member; Ray M. Gidney as Currency Comptroller; ex-Sen. Chan Gurney (R., S.D.) & ex-Rep. Harmar D. Denny Jr. (R., Pa.) as CAB members; Saml. Spencer as Dist. of Columbia Commissioner. . . . **Apr. 9.** Dr. Arthur S. Flemming as Defense Mobilization Director. . . . **Apr. 10.** Ancher Nelson as REA Administrator. . . . **Apr. 15.** Raymond Blattenberger as Public Printer.

Arthur J. Altmeyer, 62, retired Apr. 10 as Social Security Commissioner.[2] The State Dept. announced Apr. 8 that ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan would retire from the Forgn. Service "in the near future" and return "to private activity in the academic field."[3]

The UP reported Apr. 10 that Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had sounded out Sen. Armed Services Com. members on chances of relaxing the stock disposal law so that he could hire qualified men from big business. He said such men refuse to give up their business connections to take Govt. jobs. Senate reception of his proposal: "Cool."[4]

Puts Yacht in 'Mothballs.' White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty announced Apr. 18 that Pres. Eisenhower was giving up the Presidential yacht *Williamsburg* as a "needless luxury." It was to be turned over to the Red Cross to take wounded servicemen on twice-a-week cruises on the Potomac until June 30. Then it would join the Navy's "mothball fleet."[5]

Confirmed by Senate: *Apr. 14 **Apr. 20 †Apr. 9 ‡Apr. 15 §Apr. 10 ¶Apr. 18 1—see pp. 101P-102C 2—see p. 83E-F 3—see p. 101L-M 4—see p. 27P 5—see p. 83J 6—see pp. 122M, 119N 7—see p. 77H 8—see pp. 115F; Vol. XII, 144A 9—see pp. 11E-12D

Breaks 90, Ends Vacation. Pres. Eisenhower flew back to Washington Apr. 21 after a 9-day vacation at the Augusta (Ga.) Natl. Golf Club where he carded under-90 golf scores for the first time since he became President. He shot an 86 (14 over par) when he beat Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., O.) in a match Apr. 19 and turned in an 88 Apr. 21. The President suffered a slight attack of food poisoning Apr. 16, was fully recovered by Apr. 17.[6]

CONGRESS

Budget Cutting

Independent Offices. The House approved by voice vote Apr. 22 and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating $451,020,493 to operate 23 independent Govt. agencies during fiscal 1954. It was a cut of $721,432,697 from the $1,172,444,190 Independent Offices budget outgoing Pres. Truman had submitted to Congress in January.

The House Appropriations Com., reporting the measure Apr. 17, said that these cuts plus other "savings & improvements of cash position" would save a total of $2,825,895,697. About $2 billion of the savings would be through drastic curtainment of Govt. housing programs. The bill barred the Public Housing Admin. from sponsoring new public housing despite Eisenhower Admin. requests that the program of 35,000 new dwelling units a year be continued. A proposal by Rep. Sidney R. Yates (D., Ill.) to drop this prohibition was defeated by a 245-157 vote (176 R. and 69 D. vs. 122 D., 34 R. & one independent).

Democrats denounced as "phony" savings such action as the withholding of $395,744,000 from the Civil Service Retirement & Disability Fund. The payment admittedly would have to be made later. Chrmn. John Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House committee said Mar. 31 that he expected to cut $12½ billion from the Truman budget; he had originally set $10 billion as his goal.[7]

Public Works. A $190,284,000 Eisenhower Admin. cut in the $661,524,100 Truman request for river, harbor & flood control projects was disclosed by Sen. William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) of the Sen. Appropriations Com. Apr. 20. Interior Secy. Douglas McKay reported Apr. 17 that he had cut the Truman budget's $607,251,400 request for the Interior Dept. to $484,363,000. This included a $53,838,000 cut in the $231,188,000 Truman request for the Reclamation Bureau. Agriculture Secy. Ezra T. Benson submitted to the House Appropriations Com. Mar. 26 proposals for a $131,400,000 cut in the $1,325,200,000 Truman budget for the Agriculture Dept. It would mean cutting 3,454 full-time employes from the 64,802 on the department's payroll. $110 million was to be cut from the $321 million conservation subsidy program. (The Agriculture Dept.'s Land & Water Resources Agency, set up by Dr. Milton Eisenhower in 1937, was abolished by Benson Apr. 6 and its functions transferred to the Soil Conservation Service.)[8]

Other Departments. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks Apr. 1 asked $961,602,295 for the Commerce Dept.—about $169½ million less than ex-Pres. Truman had budgeted. $118½ million of the cut was in shipbuilding subsidies. Labor Secy. Martin P. Durkin told the Sen. Appropriations Com. Mar. 30 that he was cutting $10,403,000 from the Truman Admin.'s $331,818,600 Labor Dept. budget. The Treasury Dept. Apr. 2 proposed a $50,883,000 reduction in the $665,328,000 Mr. Truman had budgeted for the department. Biggest cut, $34,350,000, was in the $246,200,000 Coast Guard request. The Justice Dept. revealed Mar. 29 that it was requesting $7,450,000 less than the $191,875,000 ex-Pres. Truman had recommended. The $77 million FBI request was left intact.[9]

Reed Presses Tax Cut. Chrmn. Daniel A. Reed (R., N.Y.) of the House Ways & Means Com. pressed the House Apr. 21 to bring his tax-cut bill to a vote. "We [Congressmen] have taken care of ourselves" by voting sizable tax deductions & appropriations for Congress but have failed to give like consideration to the voters," he said. Reed filed a petition Apr. 13 to take the bill away from the House Rules Com., which had pigeonholed it. (Reed had criticized Pres. Eisenhower by implication Mar. 19 for apparently promising tax cuts during the election campaign but

saying after being elected that the budget must be balanced first. "The failure to carry out such a pledge . . . [is] dishonest & getting office under false pretenses," Reed said.)[1]

Cohn & Schine in Europe. Roy Marcus Cohn, 25, & Gerard David Schine, 26, aides of the McCarthy Sen. Investigations Subcom., flew back to New York Apr. 21 after investigating alleged waste, inefficiency & doubtful loyalty in the U.S. Information Service during a controversial 18-day tour of France, Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy & Britain. Cohn said that many Information Service employes were "doing a sound, efficient & effective anti-Communist job" in Europe, but he & Schine hinted that they had gathered much unfavorable information also. State Dept. officials in Europe had been told by State Secy. Dulles to give them the utmost cooperation.

U.S. correspondents & the European press subjected Cohn & Schine to bitter criticism. Reps. James G. Fulton & Robert J. Corbett (both R., Pa.), returning to Washington Apr. 21 after a 3-week investigating tour of Europe for the House Forgn. Affairs Com., said Cohn & Schine had antagonized many people in Europe. "They are doing more harm than good," Fulton said. Cohn & Schine ran into their worst criticism in Britain where newsmen & MPs thought that they intended to investigate the BBC. The investigators denied any such intention. Cohn said Apr. 21 the British had made "a mountain out of a molehill" because he & Schine merely meant to "talk with several BBC people."

Theodore Kaghan, 40, acting deputy chief of the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. High Comm. in Germany, was accused by Cohn Apr. 7-8 of having written plays showing "Communist tendencies" in the 1940s. Kaghan retorted with a demand to testify on his anti-Communist record and his "psychological warfare" & "cold war" achievements against communism in Europe. Cohn & Schine told newsmen during several stops that they had found many books in in Information Service libraries which "reflect" the CP line.[2]

Legislative Action. A bill repealing a ban on sale of guns & ammunition in "country occupied by hostile or uncivilized Indians" was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate Apr. 20. It would also let Indians sell livestock the Govt. bought them. . . . A bill authorizing Congressional committees to grant witnesses immunity from prosecution was approved, 11-1, by the Senate Judiciary Com. Apr. 20. It was intended to help Congressional investigators force answers from witnesses who invoked the 5th Amendment. . . . A bill to let federal rent controls expire Apr. 30 in all but "critical defense areas" was approved, 16-10, by the House Banking Com. Apr. 16.[3]

Chairmen. Sen. Earle C. Clements (D., Ky.) was reappointed chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Com. Apr. 21. Rep. William H. Harrison (R., Wyo.) was appointed same day as chairman of a special House Interior subcommittee to investigate Indian affairs and the possibility of freeing Indian tribes from Govt. supervision.

ARMED FORCES

Marines in A-Bomb Test. The 6th in a series of 10 atomic tests in Nevada was staged Apr. 18. A nuclear device was set off atop a 300-ft. tower at Yucca Flat, then 2,000 Marines in full battle dress (200 landed by helicopter) advanced in the blast area. They theoretically "mopped up enemy positions" devastated by the A-bomb.

2 Marine & 6 Army officer volunteers weathered the explosion from positions in advance of the Marines' main trenches (2⅓ mi. from the tower). Atomic Energy Commission officials refused to say exactly how far the volunteers were from "ground zero." Light of the pre-dawn explosion lit up Las Vegas (65 mi. away) and was seen plainly in Los Angeles (300 mi. away), faintly in Montana (850 mi. away). It was the 27th atomic explosion in the continental U.S., probably the 44th in history.[4]

Secrecy Tightened. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson disclosed in Washington Apr. 1 that leaks in vital U.S. military secrets "seriously affecting the national security" had been discovered. He ordered a tightening of security regulations. A demonstration of the Army's NIKE guided anti-aircraft missile, scheduled for Apr. 17-20 at White Sands, N.M., was canceled after the Defense Dept. banned all such public exhibitions for security reasons. Wilson issued Apr. 13, then withdrew next day for further study, a directive meant to reduce the size of Army, Navy & Air Force information offices and channel all defense news through the Defense Dept. proper. (The late Defense Secy. James Forrestal applied a similar rule 4 years ago.)[5]

Draft Calls. A draft of 32,000 men in June, all for the Army, was ordered by the Defense Dept. Apr. 15. The call was 21,000 less than in each of the previous 4 months. A May draft of 400 doctors & 195 dentists was ordered Mar. 23. 200 doctors & 150 dentists were to go to the Army, the rest to the Air Force. Maj. Gen. George Armstrong, Army Surgeon General, estimated Apr. 20 that the armed forces would need 12,259 doctors & dentists the next 2 years—about double the present draft rate.[6]

AWOLs to Far East. The 6th Army in San Francisco reported Apr. 10 that 2,000 soldiers had been shipped to the Far East under the Army's policy of shipping out men who went AWOL to avoid overseas service.[7]

Flying Saucers. 1,000 "flying saucer" reports were received during 1952 by the Air Intelligence Center at Wright-Patterson Field (Dayton, O.), the official AF publication *Air Training* reported Apr. 14. It said 20% of the objects had been classified as "unknown" by a group of AF & civilian experts assigned to study "saucer" reports. The magazine asked all AF personnel to do whatever they could to "help solve the 'saucer' mystery."[8]

GENERAL

CP Ordered to Register. The Subversive Activities Control Board ordered the U.S. Communist Party Apr. 20 to register with the Justice Dept. as an agency of the USSR.

On the basis of 14 months of hearings (Apr. 23, 1951 to July 1, 1952), the SACB reported that the CP was not a "purely domestic party" but instead "operates primarily to advance the objectives" of the "world Communist movement." It was found to be "substantially directed, dominated & controlled by the Soviet Union" and dedicated to "establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat in the U.S.; a goal which would rob the American people of the freedoms they have forged." The board's order required the party to register its membership & financial facts with the Govt. under the McCarran Internal Security Act.

The CP Natl. Com. in New York announced that it would not register but would appeal to the courts. The Civil Liberties Union also opposed the order and predicted a Supreme Court test in "2 or 3 years."[9]

Astin Ouster Controversy. The ouster of Dr. Allen V. Astin, 49, as director of the Natl. Bureau of Standards was revoked temporarily Apr. 17 by Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks. A political & scientific controversy had arisen over Astin's dismissal, which was caused by bureau rejection of a product for prolonging the life of storage batteries.

Weeks, threatened with mass resignations by Astin's supporters in the bureau, announced that he had asked Astin to remain in the $15,000-a-yr. post until "late summer or early fall" while a committee of scientists appraised bureau operations. Astin agreed to stay.

Weeks' action came after many scientists & members of Congress denounced the ouster. A survey indicated that 396 or more scientists & other Standards Bureau employes had planned to quit in protest. Weeks said he had intended no "reflection upon the integrity of the bureau" nor on Astin's "professional competence or integrity." His "differences" with Astin were over "administrative viewpoint & procedure and have literally nothing to do with scientific conclusions," he said. He added that Astin's "retention" as Standards Bureau director would be temporary but he would be offered "a position of comparable grade."

Astin's forced resignation had been revealed by Weeks to the Sen. Small Business Com. Mar. 31. It had been demanded Mar. 24. Pres. Eisenhower, accepting it Apr. 2, said he was confident Weeks had not been arbitrary or unjust. The ouster resulted from a 5-yr. dispute over Stand-

1—see p. 77G-H 2—pp. 115H-K, 116E-G, 117B-H 3—see p. 115M 4—see p. 117L 5—see p. 69C 6—see p. 85F 7—see p. 35B 8—see p. 19G 9—see Vol. XII, p. 337L

ards Bureau insistence, based on its scientific tests, that the battery additive AD-X2 was worthless. Jesse Ritchie, pres. of Pioneers, Inc. of Oakland, Calif., manufacturer of AD-X2, claimed that independent tests, including one by MIT, had showed that his product would prolong a storage battery's life. Weeks said the bureau had "not been sufficiently objective" in its tests, but Astin insisted Apr. 2 that it had been objective & fair.

Dr. Wallace R. Brode, actg. director of the bureau, told a Sen. Appropriations subcommittee Apr. 14 that "terrific pressure," including letters from 24 Senators, had been put on Astin to make a favorable report on AD-X2. Brode said Astin had urged Weeks Mar. 4 to let an impartial committee of scientists appraise the bureau's work on battery additives but that Weeks had ignored his plea. Astin had made a similar disclosure to newsmen.

Weeks asked 7 scientific societies Apr. 3 to appoint representatives to a committee to evaluate bureau "functions & operations." Dr. M. J. Kelly, pres. of Bell Telephone Laboratories, was named chairman of the group. Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, pres. of the Natl. Academy of Sciences & of Johns Hopkins U., agreed to appoint another committee to appraise the bureau's tests of battery additives. It was on Bronk's suggestion and with Pres. Eisenhower's approval that Astin's ouster was revoked.

Chrmn. Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.) of the Sen. Small Business Com. said Apr. 18 that his group was canceling hearings on the ouster in view of the inquiries by the scientists. Chrmn. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) of the Sen. Commerce Com. had assailed Weeks' action and had also planned an inquiry, but he, too, called it off.

Weeks' ouster of Astin was attacked by the Fed. of American Scientists Apr. 4, the American Institute of Physics Apr. 12, the Intl. Electrochemical Society Apr. 14 and the Philosophical Society of Washington Apr. 15.[1]

Publisher Export Aid Restored. The State Dept. informed U.S. publishers Apr. 22 that it was resuming a program under which foreign currency earned through sale of American newspapers, magazines & books abroad could be converted into dollars. The $10 million Informational Media Guaranty Program, under which conversions were made, was in effect suspended Feb. 24 in a controversy over use of Communist material in U.S. overseas information programs. Publishers were requested under the new policy to avoid exporting "materials prepared or distributed in order to convey, disseminate or reinforce Communist propaganda."[2]

N.Y.C. Finances. N.Y. State Supreme Court Justice Benjamin F. Schreiber Apr. 20 upheld state legislation requiring New York City to turn control of its transit system over to a 5-member transit authority before it could impose a $60 million payroll tax or raise real estate taxes by $50 million. The transit authority would be required to run the system without deficits but would have power to raise fares. It had been proposed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, who signed legislation creating the authority and authorizing the taxes Mar. 26. Acceptance of the authority plan by Mayor Vincent Impellitteri & the city Board of Estimate was a victory for Dewey in his long battle with city officials over how to end N.Y.C.'s financial difficulties & the losses of the municipally-operated subways & buses. (The board rejected the payroll tax.)[3]

Dewey had also proposed putting N.Y.C. administration in the hands of a city manager. He signed a bill creating a state commission to study such a change Mar. 13. The city manager plan was also recommended by the N.Y.C. Mayor's Com. on Management Survey which turned in Apr. 8 the last of 9 reports on a 3-yr. study of city affairs.

Impellitteri submitted a record $1,528,812,795 municipal budget for N.Y.C. Apr. 7. Taxable N.Y.C. real estate was assessed at a record $19,912,291,020 Jan. 30.

Elections. Paul L. Troast, 57, building contractor & chairman of the N.J. Turnpike Authority, defeated State Sen. Malcolm S. Forbes, 33, in New Jersey's Republican gubernatorial primary election Apr. 21. Ex-State Sen. Robert B. Meyner, 44, won over ex-State Sen. Elmer H. Wene, 61, in the Democratic test. . . . Prof. Raymond R. Tucker (D.), 56, defeated Carl G. Stifel (R.) for election as Mayor of St. Louis Apr. 7. Democrats won most other St. Louis contests. . . . Rep. Norris Poulson (R., Calif.) outpolled Mayor Fletcher Bowron in Los Angeles mayoralty primary Apr. 7.[4]

Charles Chaplin, a British subject whose career in American movies dated back to 1914, surrendered his U.S. reentry permit in Geneva Apr. 10, the Justice Dept. in Washington announced Apr. 15. He had been ordered last fall to face a hearing on whether he held leftist political views and was guilty of "grave moral charges" that would make him unfit to reenter the U.S.[5] Chaplin, who was 64 Apr. 16, issued a statement in London next day that he found it "virtually impossible" to continue film work in the U.S. He said: "I have been the object of lies & vicious propaganda by powerful reactionary groups who, by their influence & by aid of America's yellow press, have created an unhealthy atmosphere in which liberal-minded individuals can be singled out & persecuted."[6]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Argentina. 750 merchants and at least 78 alleged "rumor mongers" had been jailed by Apr. 18 as a result of a price-enforcement campaign by the Argentine Govt. The drive began Apr. 8 when ceilings were posted on food, other essential commodities & many other products. Pres. Juan D. Perón also had forced cattlemen to ship beef to Buenos Aires, which was plagued by a meat shortage, by threatening to send troops to "raid the cattle ranches." The "rumor mongers" under arrest were charged with circulating "false & tendentious rumors of alarming nature" that led to disrespect for the Govt.

6 persons were killed and 100 injured Apr. 15 when 2 bombs were hurled in the Plaza de Mayo, Buenos Aires, while Perón spoke to a Gen. Confed. of Labor rally called in support of his food-crisis actions. Perón escaped injury but the bombing was followed by an all-night riot in which Peronist torch mobs destroyed the Socialist & Radical Party Hqs. & the Jockey Club, all anti-Perón strongholds in the capital. Officials pronounced the destruction justified. They blamed the bombing on "enemies of the people," traitors & displaced politicians but did not catch the persons responsible. Opposition parties joined in condemnation of the bombing.[7]

Juan Ramón Duarte, brother of the late Señora Eva Perón, resigned Apr. 6 as Perón's private secretary and was found dead Apr. 9, apparently a suicide. A farewell letter indicated that Duarte was concerned about reports linking him to Admin. grafters under attack by Perón.[8]

Denmark. Premier Erik Eriksen resigned Apr. 22 after national elections in Denmark the previous day had given Social Democrats what he termed "more of a mandate" than his Conservative-Agrarian liberal coalition. Social Dems. won 61 seats in the Lower House, Agrarians 33, Conservatives 26, Radicals 13, Single Taxers 9, Communists 7. The election prepared the way for a national referendum on Constitutional changes; Denmark's constitution required that a new Lower House be elected before Parliament adopted Constitutional changes & sub-

BRITONS, SCOTS MAKE PEACE. A compromise with Scottish Nationalists on the numerals to be attached to the names of British sovereigns was announced in Commons Apr. 15 by Prime Min. Churchill. The formula, suggested by Scottish MP Walter Elliott: whatever numeral in English or Scottish accession were higher would be used. The Scots, who never had a Scottish Queen Elizabeth I, thus accepted the present Queen as Elizabeth II. But if a King Robert or James should come to the throne "he might well be designated by the numeral appropriate to the Scottish accession," Churchill explained.[9]

1—see Vol. XII, p. 160B 2—see p. 60E 3—see p. 37L 4—see p. 115P 5—see Vol. XII, p. 305E 6—see p. 79M 7—see p. 78P 8—see Vol. XII, p. 298E 9—see Vol. XII, p. 153N

mitted them to the people. Principal Constitutional reforms proposed: abolition of the upper house of Parliament; extension of throne succession rights to female heirs of the rulers; incorporation of Greenland into the Danish Kingdom; restrictions on the King's authority to employ military force, permitting him to do so only to repel aggression against Denmark's territory or its armed forces.[1]

Israel. Increasing frontier strife with Arabs was reported by Israel Apr. 19 to the U.S., British, French & Turkish Ambassadors in Tel Aviv. The Israeli Foreign Office said the UN Armistice Commission was failing to mend the "steadily deteriorating situation." Arab states, the Israelis charged, "don't take the truce supervision staff seriously."

(Jordan urged Arab refugees from Israel Apr. 6 to stop filing applications for their bank accounts blocked in Israel. Jordan charged that Israel had used forced loans, service charges & other methods to "confiscate" most Arab funds. It also said the applications were tantamount to recognition of Israel. The UN Palestine Conciliation Commission urged Apr. 12 that Arabs accept reimbursement. Israel accused Jordan of "callous disregard" of the refugees' needs.)[2]

American violinist Jascha Heifetz, 52, was attacked in Jerusalem Apr. 17 by a man wielding an iron pipe after Heifetz had played music by Richard Strauss in concerts in Israel. Strauss, who died in 1949, was head of the German Music Chamber under the Nazis in 1933-35. He was cleared by a German denazification court in 1948. Heifetz' right hand was injured slightly in the attack.[3]

Japan. Premier Shigeru Yoshida's Liberal Party & its conservative allies lost 22 seats in a national Parliamentary election Apr. 19 but were expected to organize the new Cabinet. Liberals won 199 of 466 seats in the House of Representatives of the Diet, a loss of 5. Progressives won 76 (loss of 13). Socialists made gains as Leftwing Socialists won 72 seats (gain of 16), Rightwing Socialists 66 (gain of 7). Ichiro Hatoyama's dissident Liberals won 35 (loss of 4), Farm Laborites 5, Communists one, independents & minor parties 12. The Communists who won no seats in the previous election when they polled 1,000,000 votes, gained one Apr. 19 although their popular vote fell to 700,000. About 35,000,000 went to the polls.[4]

The Japanese Govt. asked Apr. 14 that its American defense treaty be changed so that U.S. troops commiting crimes off their reservations in Japan would be subject to Japanese civil courts—same as in NATO countries of Europe. 11 of 18 frigates & 25 of 50 landing craft to be loaned to Japan by the U.S. under Mutual Security aid had been delivered Mar. 31.

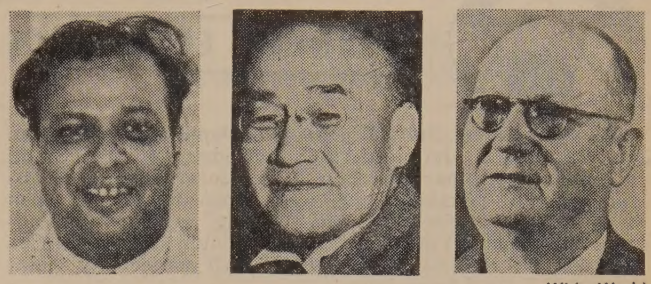
A 10-yr. Japanese-U.S. treaty of friendship, commerce & navigation signed Apr. 2 (subject to ratification by U.S. Senate & both houses of the Japanese Diet) would restore full commercial & friendly relations between the 2 countries. (A similar pact had been abrogated by the U.S. in 1939.) It would protect citizens of each country in dealing with the other and pave the way for more American capital investments in Japan. Moscow radio denounced it Apr. 3 as providing for "virtually unlimited rights of the American monopolies" to operate in Japan.[5]

Pakistan. Prime Min. Khwaja Nazimuddin & his Cabinet were dismissed Apr. 17 by Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed during a political crisis over food shortages & Moslem factional strife. Amb.-to-U.S. Mohammed Ali, 44, leader of progressives in the Moslem League (Party), was designated as new Prime Minister. He had been called to Karachi 2 weeks previously, supposedly to discuss prospects for obtaining famine-relief wheat shipments from the U.S.

Ghulam Mohammed said Nazimuddin was "entirely inadequate to grapple with the difficulties facing the country" (a critical shortage of wheat, economic depression, riots by fanatical mullah Moslems against the unorthodox Ahmediyas sect). Nazimuddin had warned Apr. 9 that Pakistan (pop. 75 million, world's largest Moslem nation) faced imminent famine unless 1,500,000 tons of wheat could be imported. The deposed Prime Minister called his ouster illegal but said he would not resist it.

Ali said Apr. 18 he would "welcome discussions with Western powers" on establishing peace in the Middle East. He exchanged cordial messages with Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru. A conference in New Delhi on Indian-Pakistani disputes had been delayed by the change of regimes in Pakistan. Ali retained in his Cabinet 6 leading members of the previous one, including Forgn. Min. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, an Ahmediyas Moslem whose ouster was demanded by mullahs.[6]

New & Reelected Premiers



Wide World

Mohammed Ali (left) became new Premier of Pakistan. Premiers Shigeru Yoshida (center) of Japan and Daniel F. Malan (right) of South Africa won national elections.

Philippines. Pres. Elpidio Quirino's Liberal Party regained control of the Senate by a one-vote margin Apr. 17 when Sens. Camilo Osias & José C. Zulueta went over to the Liberals from the Nacionalista opposition. They had lost in bids for Nacionalista nominations for President & Vice President, respectively. Osias was elected Senate President. The Nacionalista convention in Manila nominated ex-Defense Min. Ramón Magsaysay, 45, Apr. 12 to run against Quirino in the Presidential election in November.[7] . . . The Army reported Apr. 18 that 5 Huk guerrilas had been killed & 61 taken prisoner during a 2-week drive on Bondac peninsula. March casualties reported Apr. 4: 239 Huks killed, wounded or captured as against 17 Army troops killed, 31 wounded in 131 clashes.[8]

South Africa. Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan's white-supremacy Nationalists increased their majority in the House of Assembly by winning South African Parliamentary elections Apr. 15. Final returns (Apr. 17) gave the Nationalist Party 94 seats for a majority of 30 over the combined opposition. Its previous majority was 13. The United Party polled about 50% of the popular vote but won only 57 seats. Laborites won 3. Four other seats went to representatives of natives.

The Nationalist platform called for continued segregation of races (apartheid) and measures to prevent the Supreme Court from voiding segregation laws. Malan, 78, urged in a broadcast Apr. 18 that the United Party give him enough support to remove 48,000 Cape Mulattoes from the common voting roll in Cape Province by a ⅔ vote of Parliament. This would preclude a constitutional test of the measure in court.

A joint declaration urging non-whites in South Africa to do everything possible to thwart segregation was issued in Johannesburg Apr. 20 by the African (Native) Natl. Congress, Cape Province Mulattoes Franchise Action Council & South African Indian Natl. Congress.[9]

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain was 27 Apr. 21. Buckingham Palace disclosed Apr. 16 that she had issued a royal summons to peers of the realm to attend her coronation June 2. Rules for the ceremony published Apr. 19 called for the Dukes of Edinburgh, Gloucester & Kent to kiss her on the left cheek during the ceremony, all other participants to kiss her right hand.[10] . . . A new royal yacht which the Queen named *Britannia* was launched by her in Clydebank, Scotland, Apr. 16. The 4,000-ton $5,050,000 vessel is convertible into a hospital ship in time of war. . . . The Queen made known Apr. 19 that she disapproved of the naming of pubs for her children or other royal family members—a centuries old British tradition.[11]

1—see p. 58M; Vol. XI, 110J; X, 350F 2—see p. 45G; XII, 327H 3—see XII, 94G 4—see p. 85J-K 5—see XII, 133D 6—see p. 94D-E 7—see p. 78M 8—see p. 94E 9—see p. 94F 10—see p. 88A 11—see Vol. IX, 153N

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

New Oil Cartel Suit. The Justice Dept. in Washington Apr. 21 filed a civil anti-trust suit charging 5 U.S. oil companies with participating in an international petroleum cartel. Criminal anti-trust proceedings had been dropped Apr. 14 for "national security" reasons. Defendants: Standard Oil of N.J., Socony-Vacuum Oil, Texas Co., Standard Oil of Calif. and Gulf Oil. All denied any violation of U.S. anti-trust laws.[1]

Wheat Pact Rejected. British Food Min. Gwilym Lloyd George announced Apr. 15 that Britain would not sign the Intl. Wheat Agreement because the price was too high.[2]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Apr. 18

FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	¶$22,562	¶$22,562	¶$23,293
Currency circulation	¶$29,753	¶$29,780	¶$28,436
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]¶$23,297	¶$23,269	¶$21,221
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,844,194,676	$8,397,802,939	$8,584,752,171
England note circulation	¶£1,516.901	¶£1,517.326	¶£1,418.809
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	7,093,130	10,277,860	8,102,220
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	148.82	149.26	146.06
Bond sales	$14,823,000	$20,861,200	$14,248,200
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	97.12	97.23	99.09
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	145,552	164,932	121,805
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,267,750	6,341,250	6,366,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]7,070,000	8,255,000	8,136,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]¶8,001.165	8,018.761	7,154.289
Carloadings (cars)	[b]721,139,	704,517	690,660
	Mar.	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1952**
Steel output (tons)	[e]10,153,000	8,931,510	9,404,191
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.66⅞	$2.69⅞	$2.82¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.84⅞	$1.84⅝	$2.04½
Cotton (lb.)	$.3375	$.3375	$.4165
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.35	$6.32	$6.37
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]109.5	109.8	111.5
BUSINESS:	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1952**
Mfrs'. inventories§	¶$44,282	¶$44,037	¶$43,594
Mfrs.' sales§	¶$24,106	¶$23,888	¶$22,416
Personal income (an. rate)§	¶$280,400	¶$280,600	¶$263,500
Imports§	¶$855.1	¶$927.2	¶$893
Exports§	¶$1,194.1	¶$1,275.2	¶$1,342
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1935-39=100)	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
	[b]97	118	111
Failures (Apr. 9)‡	140	171	184

*N.Y. Herald Tribune ¶In millions †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Apr. 8 [b]Apr. 11 [c]Apr. 4 [d]Apr. 14 [e]Record; first time output exceeded 10 million tons in one month

OBITUARIES

David L. Behncke, 55, ex-United Airlines pilot who founded AFL Air Line Pilots Assn. in 1930, helped force pilots' pay up to present $15,000-a-yr. top; Apr. 14 in Chicago of heart attack. He had been on $7,500-a-yr. life pension since his ouster as union pres. for "dictatorial" policies was upheld in Dec. 1952 following a court fight.[3]

Alexander Bonnyman, 84, founder-pres. of Blue Diamond Coal Co. (Ky., Tenn., Va.); Apr. 15 in Knoxville.

Frederick Lawrence Green, 51, British novelist, author of *Odd Man Out;* Apr. 14 in Bristol, Eng.

Lee Shu Yung, 84, Vice Pres. of South Korea 1948-51, unsuccessful ROK Presidential candidate against Syngman Rhee in 1952; Apr. 17 in Pusan.

Dr. Ferdinand Schaefer, 91, a German-born music director who founded Indianapolis Symphony in 1929, conducted it until 1943; Apr. 18 in Indianapolis.

Thomas Joseph (Sailor Tom) Sharkey, 79, leading heavyweight fighter in 1890s; Apr. 17 in San Francisco.

Sven Gustaf Wingquist, 76, Swedish inventor of spherical ball bearing who founded SKF, headed Bofors munitions & other industries; Apr. 17 in Ulricehamn, Sweden.

1—see p. 63D 2—see p. 118J 3—see Vol. XII, 389G-H 4—see pp. 119N, 64C 5—see p. 112F 6—see 120B 7—see 96E 8—see XII, 132N 9—see 32N

SPORTS

Baseball. Mickey Mantle, 21, successor to Joe DiMaggio as New York Yankee centerfielder, hit a homerun in Washington Apr. 18 that traveled about 565 feet, according to measurements of its flight. It was the first ever hit over the leftfield bleachers in Griffith Stadium (Washn.) and the longest ever measured in a regular big-league game. The late Babe Ruth of the Yankees hit one in Detroit in 1926 estimated (not measured) to have traveled 600 feet.[4] . . . Hot Springs, Ark. settled its dispute with the rest of the Class C Cotton States League over Negro players by optioning its 2 Negroes (Jim & Leander Tugerson) to Knoxville, Tenn. of the Class D Mountain States League Apr. 20. Cotton States directors, meeting in Greenville, Miss. Apr. 14, reinstated Hot Springs after Pres. George Trautman of the Natl. Assn. of Pro. Baseball Leagues vetoed the club's ouster.[5]

Golf. Winners Apr. 19: $12,500 Virginia Beach (Va.) open—Doug Ford of Harrison, N. Y., for $2,000. . . . Women's Trans-Mississippi tourney at Phoenix, Ariz.—Edean Anderson of Helena, Mont. . . . San Diego (Calif.) women's open—Louise Suggs of Atlanta, for $875.[6]

Hockey. Montreal won the Natl. Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoff by defeating Boston, 4 games to one, in a final series ending in Montreal Apr. 16. Montreal had eliminated Chicago and Boston had won over Detroit in semifinal playoffs.[7] . . . Cleveland, the regular-season champion, defeated Pittsburgh, 4 games to 3, in the Amer. Hockey League playoff ending Apr. 16 in Pittsburgh.

Marathon. Keizo Yamada, 25, 108-lb. Japanese mining engineer, ran the fastest marathon ever recorded, in winning the annual Boston AA Patriot's Day race Apr. 20. His time for 26 mi. 385 yd.: 2 hrs., 18 min., 51 sec.

Olympics. The Intl. Olympic Committee, meeting in Mexico City Apr. 18, confirmed Melbourne as the site of the 1956 Olympics despite obstacles encountered by the Australians in planning to stage the games. Funds to provide quarters for Olympic athletes in Melbourne were assured Mar. 24 when the Australian Govt. loaned Victoria state £1 million for that purpose. Some doubt remained whether equestrian events could be held in Australia because of its quarantine laws. Existing regulations required that horses shipped into the country (except from Britain, New Zealand & Ireland) be held in quarantine for 6 months to protect Australian livestock.

Requests from East German & Chinese Communist sports groups for membership in the Olympics were tabled by the committee Apr. 20 for the 3d straight year.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fire. 34 persons were burned to death in Chicago Apr. 16 when a flash fire swept through the plant of the Haber Corp., an electrical appliance firm.

Plane Crashes. 7 soldiers were killed but 18 survived when a chartered Miami Airline DC-3 crashed in the Cascade Mountains (Wash.) near Seattle Apr. 14. 8 of 10 persons aboard a Western Air Lines DC-6B were lost when it crashed into San Francisco Bay Apr. 20.

Train Wreck. At least 4 persons were killed & 125 injured Apr. 20 in the derailment of the Atlantic Coast Line Miami-to-N.Y. *Champion* near Dillon, S.C.

Married. Ex-Army football star Glenn Davis, 28, to Mrs. Ellen Harriet Lancaster Slack, 31, in Shreveport, La. Apr. 17 (2d for both; his divorce from actress Terry Moore became final Apr. 16)[8] . . . Judith Rose Balaban, daughter of Paramount Pictures Pres. Barney Balaban, to Jay Ira Kanter, a Music Corp. of Amer. official, in N.Y. Apr. 15.

Prince Aly Khan was ordered by a Reno, Nev. court Apr. 14 to pay $48,000 a year to support & educate Princess Yasmin, his daughter by actress Rita Hayworth.[9] . . . **John Ed Roberts Jr.,** 16, of Knoxville was named "Boy of the Year" by the Boys' Club of America Apr. 13.